

A Short Proof of Affability for Certain Cantor Minimal \mathbb{Z}^2 -Systems

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Abstract. We will show that any extension of a product of two Cantor minimal \mathbb{Z} -systems is affable in the sense of Giordano, Putnam and Skau.

1 Introduction

In this paper, we would like to investigate the orbit structure of certain minimal dynamical systems on a Cantor set. Giordano, Putnam and Skau proved that equivalence relations arising from \mathbb{Z} -actions are orbit equivalent to AF equivalence relations [GPS1]. Moreover, they gave the classification for AF equivalence relations. In a recent paper [GPS3], they continued these investigations and showed that equivalence relations arising from \mathbb{Z}^2 -actions are again orbit equivalent to AF equivalence relations under a hypothesis involving the existence of cocycles. An equivalence relation which is orbit equivalent to an AF equivalence relation is said to be affable. A crucial ingredient of their proof was the absorption theorem [GPS2]. They needed, however, sufficiently many cocycles in order to construct an AF subequivalence relation to which the absorption theorem can be applied. The aim of this paper is to show that the existence of cocycles is not necessary for certain \mathbb{Z}^2 -actions. We will give a short proof that the associated equivalence relations are orbit equivalent to AF equivalence relations, thus they are affable.

We recall some terminology which we shall use. Let X be a Cantor set and let \mathcal{R} be an étale equivalence relation on X . We define the \mathcal{R} -equivalence class $[x]_{\mathcal{R}}$ of $x \in X$ by $[x]_{\mathcal{R}} = \{y \in X : (x, y) \in \mathcal{R}\}$. The equivalence relation \mathcal{R} is said to be minimal, if $[x]_{\mathcal{R}}$ is dense in X for every $x \in X$. Let $\varphi: G \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(X)$ be a free action of a countable discrete group G , that is, φ is a group homomorphism and $\varphi^g(x) \neq x$ for all $x \in X$ and $g \in G \setminus \{e\}$, where e means the identity element. We put

$$\mathcal{R}_{\varphi} = \{(x, \varphi^g(x)) \in X \times X : x \in X, g \in G\}.$$

By transferring the product topology on $X \times G$ via the bijection $(x, g) \mapsto (x, \varphi^g(x))$, we can topologize \mathcal{R}_{φ} . It is easily verified that \mathcal{R}_{φ} becomes an étale equivalence relation. We call (X, φ) a Cantor minimal G -system when \mathcal{R}_{φ} is minimal. In this paper, we deal with only Cantor minimal \mathbb{Z} -systems and Cantor minimal \mathbb{Z}^2 -systems.

Let (X, φ) and (Y, ψ) be two Cantor minimal \mathbb{Z}^2 -systems. We say that $\pi: (Y, \psi) \rightarrow (X, \varphi)$ is a factor map when $\pi: Y \rightarrow X$ is a continuous map and $\pi \circ \psi^a = \varphi^a \circ \pi$

Received by the editors June 27, 2005.
AMS subject classification: 37B05.
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for all $a \in \mathbb{Z}^2$. The system (Y, ψ) is called an extension of (X, φ) . Our main theorem asserts that \mathcal{R}_ψ is affable if (X, φ) is conjugate to a product of two Cantor minimal \mathbb{Z} -systems. Suppose that (X, φ) is conjugate to the product of two Cantor minimal \mathbb{Z} -systems (X_1, φ_1) and (X_2, φ_2) . From [GPS1, Theorem 2.3] we can see that \mathcal{R}_{φ_1} and \mathcal{R}_{φ_2} are affable. Since a product of AF equivalence relations is also AF, it is easily checked that \mathcal{R}_φ is affable. But, it looks impossible to mimic this simple argument in the case of the extension (Y, ψ) , because (Y, ψ) itself is not a product. We will instead construct a “nice” AF subequivalence relation of \mathcal{R}_φ and apply the absorption theorem to this relation.

2 Products of Cantor Minimal \mathbb{Z} -Systems

Throughout this section, let $B_i = (V_i, E_i)$ be simple properly ordered Bratteli diagrams for $i = 1, 2$. For each $i = 1, 2$, V_i and E_i can be written as a countable disjoint union of non-empty finite sets

$$V_i = V_{i,0} \cup V_{i,1} \cup V_{i,2} \cup \dots \quad \text{and} \quad E_i = E_{i,1} \cup E_{i,2} \cup E_{i,3} \cup \dots,$$

with the source map $s: E_{i,n} \rightarrow V_{i,n-1}$ and the range map $r: E_{i,n} \rightarrow V_{i,n}$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that all two vertices in consecutive levels are connected by more than three edges. We write the infinite path space associated with B_i by X_i for each $i = 1, 2$. Let p_i be the unique maximal infinite path of X_i and let $\varphi_i \in \text{Homeo}(X_i)$ be the Bratteli–Vershik transformation on X_i (see [HPS]). It is well known that (X_i, φ_i) is a Cantor minimal \mathbb{Z} -system.

Set $X = X_1 \times X_2$. Let $\varphi: \mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(X)$ be the \mathbb{Z}^2 -action on X induced by $\varphi_1 \times \text{id}$ and $\text{id} \times \varphi_2$. Then (X, φ) is a Cantor minimal \mathbb{Z}^2 -system.

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we put

$$\mathcal{R}_n = \{((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) \in X \times X : x_{i,m} = y_{i,m} \text{ for } i = 1, 2 \text{ and } m > n\},$$

where $x_{i,m}, y_{i,m} \in E_{i,m}$ mean the m -th coordinate of the infinite paths $x_i, y_i \in X_i$. It is not hard to see that \mathcal{R}_n is a compact open subequivalence relation of \mathcal{R}_φ with the relative topology from \mathcal{R}_φ . Therefore $\mathcal{R} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{R}_n$ is an AF subequivalence relation of \mathcal{R}_φ . Note that \mathcal{R} is minimal because B_1 and B_2 are simple.

For $i, j = 0, 1$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we define continuous functions $\lambda_n^{ij}: X \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ inductively as follows. Let $(x_1, x_2) \in X$. We denote the n -th coordinate of x_i by $x_{i,n} \in E_{i,n}$. At first, put

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1^{00}(x_1, x_2) &= \begin{cases} 1 & x_{1,1} \text{ is maximal,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} & \lambda_1^{01}(x_1, x_2) &= \begin{cases} 1 & x_{2,1} \text{ is minimal,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \\ \lambda_1^{11}(x_1, x_2) &= \begin{cases} 1 & x_{1,1} \text{ is minimal,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} & \lambda_1^{10}(x_1, x_2) &= \begin{cases} 1 & x_{2,1} \text{ is maximal,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Then for $n \geq 2$, we define λ_n^{ij} by

$$\lambda_n^{00}(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} \lambda_{n-1}^{00}(x_1, x_2) & x_{1,n} \text{ is maximal and } x_{2,n} \text{ is maximal,} \\ 1 & x_{1,n} \text{ is maximal and } x_{2,n} \text{ is not maximal,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_n^{01}(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} \lambda_{n-1}^{01}(x_1, x_2) & x_{1,n} \text{ is maximal and } x_{2,n} \text{ is minimal,} \\ 1 & x_{1,n} \text{ is not maximal and } x_{2,n} \text{ is minimal,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_n^{11}(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} \lambda_{n-1}^{11}(x_1, x_2) & x_{1,n} \text{ is minimal and } x_{2,n} \text{ is minimal,} \\ 1 & x_{1,n} \text{ is minimal and } x_{2,n} \text{ is not minimal,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_n^{10}(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} \lambda_{n-1}^{10}(x_1, x_2) & x_{1,n} \text{ is minimal and } x_{2,n} \text{ is maximal,} \\ 1 & x_{1,n} \text{ is not minimal and } x_{2,n} \text{ is maximal,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It is easily checked that λ_n^{ij} is well defined and continuous.

The following is an immediate consequence of the definition of λ_n^{ij} .

Lemma 2.1 *Let $(i, j) \in \{0, 1\}^2$. For $((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) \in \mathcal{R}_n$, if $\lambda_n^{ij}(x_1, x_2) = \lambda_n^{ij}(y_1, y_2)$, then we have $\lambda_m^{ij}(x_1, x_2) = \lambda_m^{ij}(y_1, y_2)$, for all $m > n$.*

For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we define a subset \mathcal{R}'_n of \mathcal{R}_n by

$$\mathcal{R}'_n = \{((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) \in \mathcal{R}_n : \lambda_n^{ij}(x_1, x_2) = \lambda_n^{ij}(y_1, y_2) \text{ for all } i, j = 0, 1\}.$$

Lemma 2.2 *For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, \mathcal{R}'_n is a compact open subequivalence relation of \mathcal{R}_n , and \mathcal{R}'_n is contained in \mathcal{R}'_{n+1} .*

Proof It is obvious that \mathcal{R}'_n is a subequivalence relation of \mathcal{R}_n . Since λ_n^{ij} is continuous, \mathcal{R}'_n is compact and open. From the lemma above we can see $\mathcal{R}'_n \subset \mathcal{R}'_{n+1}$. ■

Define $\mathcal{R}' = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{R}'_n$. By the lemma above, \mathcal{R}' is an AF equivalence relation on X .

Lemma 2.3 *Let $((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) \in \mathcal{R}$.*

- (i) *If x_1 is not in $\{\varphi_1^n(p_1) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, then $((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) \in \mathcal{R}'$.*
- (ii) *If x_2 is not in $\{\varphi_2^n(p_2) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, then $((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) \in \mathcal{R}'$.*

Proof It suffices to show (i). There exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) \in \mathcal{R}_n$. We can find a natural number $m > n$ such that $x_{1,m}$ is not maximal. Then $\lambda_m^{00}(x_1, x_2)$

equals zero. From $x_{1,m} = y_{1,m}$, we get $\lambda_m^{00}(x_1, x_2) = \lambda_m^{00}(y_1, y_2) = 0$. It is easy to see that $\lambda_m^{01}(x_1, x_2)$ depends only on $x_{2,m}$, and so we have $\lambda_m^{01}(x_1, x_2) = \lambda_m^{01}(y_1, y_2)$.

We can find a natural number $l > n$ such that $x_{1,l}$ is not minimal. It is clear that $\lambda_l^{11}(x_1, x_2) = 0$ and $\lambda_l^{10}(x_1, x_2)$ depends only on $x_{2,l}$. In a similar fashion to the preceding paragraph, we get $\lambda_l^{11}(x_1, x_2) = \lambda_l^{11}(y_1, y_2)$ and $\lambda_l^{10}(x_1, x_2) = \lambda_l^{10}(y_1, y_2)$.

By virtue of Lemma 2.1, we can conclude that $((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2))$ is in \mathcal{R}'_k , where k is the maximum of m and l . ■

Put $p = (p_1, p_2) \in X$. The above lemma tells us that the four \mathcal{R} -orbits $[p]_{\mathcal{R}}$, $[\varphi^{(1,0)}(p)]_{\mathcal{R}}$, $[\varphi^{(0,1)}(p)]_{\mathcal{R}}$ and $[\varphi^{(1,1)}(p)]_{\mathcal{R}}$ may split in \mathcal{R}' , but the other \mathcal{R} -orbits do not split in \mathcal{R}' .

Lemma 2.4 *The equivalence relation \mathcal{R}' is minimal.*

Proof Let $(x_1, x_2) \in X$. It suffices to show that $[(x_1, x_2)]_{\mathcal{R}'}$ is dense in X . If x_1 does not belong to $\{\varphi_1^n(p_1) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ or x_2 does not belong to $\{\varphi_2^n(p_2) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, then we have nothing to do, because the \mathcal{R}' -orbit of (x_1, x_2) is equal to the \mathcal{R} -orbit of it. Suppose that (x_1, x_2) is in $\{\varphi^a(p) : a \in \mathbb{Z}^2\}$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that (x_1, x_2) belongs to $[p]_{\mathcal{R}}$. Take finite paths $(e_{1,1}, e_{1,2}, \dots, e_{1,n})$ in B_1 and $(e_{2,1}, e_{2,2}, \dots, e_{2,n})$ in B_2 . Thus $e_{i,k} \in E_{i,k}$ and $r(e_{i,k}) = s(e_{i,k+1})$. We can find $m > n + 2$ such that both $x_{1,m}$ and $x_{2,m}$ are maximal. It follows that $\lambda_m^{01}(x_1, x_2) = 0$, $\lambda_m^{11}(x_1, x_2) = 0$ and $\lambda_m^{10}(x_1, x_2) = 1$. We have two possibilities: $\lambda_m^{00}(x_1, x_2)$ is equal to 0 or 1.

Let us consider the case that $\lambda_m^{00}(x_1, x_2)$ is 1. We can find edges $e_{i,k} \in E_{i,k}$ for $i = 1, 2$ and $k = n + 1, n + 2, \dots, m - 1$ such that the following are satisfied.

- $r(e_{i,k}) = s(e_{i,k+1})$ and $r(e_{i,m-1}) = s(x_{i,m})$ for all $i = 1, 2$ and $k = n, n + 1, \dots, m - 2$.
- $e_{1,m-1}$ is maximal and $e_{2,m-1}$ is not maximal.

Put

$$x'_i = (e_{i,1}, e_{i,2}, \dots, e_{i,n}, e_{i,n+1}, \dots, e_{i,m-1}, x_{i,m}, x_{i,m+1} \dots) \in X_i$$

for each $i = 1, 2$. Then it is clear that $((x_1, x_2), (x'_1, x'_2)) \in \mathcal{R}_m$. Moreover, it is not hard to see $\lambda_m^{00}(x'_1, x'_2) = 1$, $\lambda_m^{01}(x'_1, x'_2) = 0$, $\lambda_m^{11}(x'_1, x'_2) = 0$ and $\lambda_m^{10}(x'_1, x'_2) = 1$. Therefore we get $((x_1, x_2), (x'_1, x'_2)) \in \mathcal{R}'_m$.

Suppose that $\lambda_m^{00}(x_1, x_2)$ is zero. In this case we choose the edges $e_{i,k} \in E_{i,k}$ so that the following are satisfied.

- $r(e_{i,k}) = s(e_{i,k+1})$ and $r(e_{i,m-1}) = s(x_{i,m})$ for all $i = 1, 2$ and $k = n, n + 1, \dots, m - 2$.
- $e_{1,m-1}$ is not maximal.

Then we can again obtain $((x_1, x_2), (x'_1, x'_2)) \in \mathcal{R}'_m$. Hence we can conclude that the \mathcal{R}' -orbit of (x_1, x_2) is dense in X . ■

Lemma 2.5 For every $m \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}$ we have the following.

- (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda_n^{00} \times \lambda_n^{01} \times \lambda_n^{11} \times \lambda_n^{10})(p_1, \varphi_2^{1-m}(p_2)) = (1, 0, 0, 1),$
- (2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda_n^{00} \times \lambda_n^{01} \times \lambda_n^{11} \times \lambda_n^{10})(\varphi_1(p_1), \varphi_2^{1-m}(p_2)) = (0, 0, 1, 0),$
- (3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda_n^{00} \times \lambda_n^{01} \times \lambda_n^{11} \times \lambda_n^{10})(p_1, \varphi_2^m(p_2)) = (1, 0, 0, 0),$
- (4) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda_n^{00} \times \lambda_n^{01} \times \lambda_n^{11} \times \lambda_n^{10})(\varphi_1(p_1), \varphi_2^m(p_2)) = (0, 1, 1, 0),$
- (5) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda_n^{00} \times \lambda_n^{01} \times \lambda_n^{11} \times \lambda_n^{10})(\varphi_1^{1-m}(p_1), p_2) = (0, 0, 0, 1),$
- (6) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda_n^{00} \times \lambda_n^{01} \times \lambda_n^{11} \times \lambda_n^{10})(\varphi_1^{1-m}(p_1), \varphi_2(p_2)) = (1, 1, 0, 0),$
- (7) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda_n^{00} \times \lambda_n^{01} \times \lambda_n^{11} \times \lambda_n^{10})(\varphi_1^m(p_1), p_2) = (0, 0, 1, 1),$
- (8) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda_n^{00} \times \lambda_n^{01} \times \lambda_n^{11} \times \lambda_n^{10})(\varphi_1^m(p_1), \varphi_2(p_2)) = (0, 1, 0, 0).$

Proof Straightforward computation. ■

Take a clopen subset $U_i \subset X_i$ which does not contain p_i and $\varphi_i(p_i)$ for each $i = 1, 2$. Put

$$B = (\{p_1\} \times U_2) \cup (U_1 \times \{p_2\}) \quad \text{and} \quad B^* = (\{\varphi_1(p_1)\} \times U_2) \cup (U_1 \times \{\varphi_2(p_2)\}).$$

Lemma 2.6 Both B and B^* are closed \mathcal{R}' -étale thin subsets.

Proof It suffices to show the statement for B . Suppose that $((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2))$ is in $\mathcal{R}' \cap (B \times B)$. Without loss of generality, we may assume $x_1 = p_1$. Suppose $y_2 = p_2$. Then x_2 must be $\varphi_2^{1-m}(p_2)$ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and m is not 1 because p_2 is not in U_2 . Similarly y_1 must be $\varphi_1^{1-l}(p_1)$ for some $l \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}$. But

$$((p_1, \varphi_1^{1-m}(p_2)), (\varphi_1^{1-l}(p_1), p_2))$$

can never be in \mathcal{R}' , by the lemma above. Hence we have $y_1 = p_1$. Thus $((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2))$ is equal to $((p_1, x_2), (p_1, \varphi_2^m(x_2)))$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. Define $V = \{((a, b), (c, d)) \in \mathcal{R}' : a = c, d = \varphi_2^m(b) \text{ and } b, d \in U_2\}$. Then V is a clopen neighborhood of $((p_1, x_2), (p_1, \varphi_2^m(x_2)))$ in \mathcal{R}' . For $((a, b), (c, d)) \in V$, it is obvious that $(a, b) \in B$ if and only if $(c, d) \in B$, which implies that B is étale.

We would like to show that a probability measure on $X = X_1 \times X_2$ is \mathcal{R} -invariant if and only if it is \mathcal{R}' -invariant. If this is shown, thinness of B easily follows. But, except for countably many (x_1, x_2) 's, the equivalence class $[(x_1, x_2)]_{\mathcal{R}}$ is equal to $[(x_1, x_2)]_{\mathcal{R}'}$. Since every invariant measure is nonatomic, we can finish the proof. ■

Lemma 2.7 We have $\mathcal{R}' \cap (B \times B^*) = \emptyset$.

Proof Suppose that $((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2))$ is contained in $\mathcal{R}' \cap (B \times B^*)$. Without loss of generality, we may assume $x_1 = p_1$. Then y_1 can never be $\varphi_1(x_1)$, because $((p_1, x_2), (\varphi_1(p_1), y_2))$ does not belong to \mathcal{R} . It follows that $y_2 = \varphi_2(p_2)$ and $((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = ((p_1, \varphi_2^m(p_2)), (\varphi_1^{1-l}(p_1), \varphi_2(p_2)))$ for some $m, l \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}$. This pair, however, never belongs to \mathcal{R}' by virtue of Lemma 2.5, which completes the proof. ■

We define a homeomorphism $\beta: B \rightarrow B^*$ as follows. For $(p_1, x_2) \in \{p_1\} \times U_2$, we put $\beta(p_1, x_2) = (\varphi_1(p_1), x_2)$. For $(x_1, p_2) \in U_1 \times \{p_2\}$, we put $\beta(x_1, p_2) = (x_1, \varphi_2(p_2))$.

Lemma 2.8 The homeomorphism $\beta: B \rightarrow B^*$ induces an isomorphism between $\mathcal{R}' \cap (B \times B)$ and $\mathcal{R}' \cap (B^* \times B^*)$.

Proof Since the topology of $\mathcal{R}' \cap (B \times B)$ and $\mathcal{R}' \cap (B^* \times B^*)$ is inherited from \mathcal{R} , it suffices to show that β is a well-defined bijection between $\mathcal{R}' \cap (B \times B)$ and $\mathcal{R}' \cap (B^* \times B^*)$. Let $((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) \in \mathcal{R}' \cap (B \times B)$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $x_1 = p_1$ and $x_2 \in U_2$. By the proof of Lemma 2.6, we get $y_1 = p_1$ and $y_2 \in U_2$. It follows that $\beta(p_1, x_2) = (\varphi_1(p_1), x_2)$ and $\beta(p_1, y_2) = (\varphi_1(p_1), y_2)$. If x_2 does not belong to $\{\varphi_2^n(p_2) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, then the \mathcal{R}' -orbit of $(\varphi_1(p_1), x_2)$ is equal to the \mathcal{R} -orbit of it. Hence we have $((\varphi_1(p_1), x_2), (\varphi_1(p_1), y_2)) \in \mathcal{R}' \cap (B^* \times B^*)$.

Suppose that x_2 and y_2 belong to $\{\varphi_2^n(p_2) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Since $((p, x_2), (p, y_2)) \in \mathcal{R}' \subset \mathcal{R}$, we have two possibilities: both x_2 and y_2 belong to $\{\varphi_2^{1-n}(p_2) : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$, or both x_2 and y_2 belong to $\{\varphi_2^n(p_2) : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Without loss of generality, we may assume the latter. Thus, $x_2 = \varphi_2^n(p_2)$ and $y_2 = \varphi_2^m(p_2)$ for some $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$. Because x_2 and y_2 is in U_2 , n and m are greater than 1. It follows from Lemma 2.5 that $((\varphi_1(p_1), \varphi_2^n(p_2)), (\varphi_1(p_1), \varphi_2^m(p_2)))$ belongs to \mathcal{R}' . The proof is complete. ■

Lemma 2.9 Let $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}$ be the equivalence relation generated by \mathcal{R}' and the graph of β . Then \mathcal{R}_φ is generated by $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}$ together with

$$(p, \varphi^{(0,1)}(p)), \quad (\varphi^{(0,1)}(p), \varphi^{(1,1)}(p)), \quad \text{and} \quad (\varphi^{(1,1)}(p), \varphi^{(1,0)}(p)).$$

Proof Evidently \mathcal{R}_φ is generated by \mathcal{R} and the graph of β . As mentioned before, if (x_1, x_2) is not contained in the \mathcal{R}_φ -orbit of $p = (p_1, p_2)$, then its \mathcal{R} -orbit agrees with its \mathcal{R}' -orbit. It follows that the $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}$ -orbit of (x_1, x_2) agrees with the \mathcal{R}_φ -orbit of it.

Let us consider $[p]_{\mathcal{R}_\varphi}$. Notice that it splits into four orbits in \mathcal{R} , namely the \mathcal{R} -orbits of $p, \varphi^{(0,1)}(p), \varphi^{(1,0)}(p)$ and $\varphi^{(1,1)}(p)$. From Lemma 2.5 we can see that these orbits split into eight orbits in \mathcal{R}' , namely the \mathcal{R}' -orbits of $p, \varphi^{(-1,0)}(p), \varphi^{(0,1)}(p),$

$\varphi^{(0,2)}(p), \varphi^{(1,0)}(p), \varphi^{(1,-1)}(p), \varphi^{(1,1)}(p)$ and $\varphi^{(2,1)}(p)$. It can be easily seen that

$$\begin{aligned} [p]_{\tilde{\mathcal{R}}} &= [p]_{\mathcal{R}'} \cup [\varphi^{(1,-1)}(p)]_{\mathcal{R}'}, \\ [\varphi^{(0,1)}(p)]_{\tilde{\mathcal{R}}} &= [\varphi^{(0,1)}(p)]_{\mathcal{R}'} \cup [\varphi^{(-1,0)}(p)]_{\mathcal{R}'}, \\ [\varphi^{(1,0)}(p)]_{\tilde{\mathcal{R}}} &= [\varphi^{(1,0)}(p)]_{\mathcal{R}'} \cup [\varphi^{(2,1)}(p)]_{\mathcal{R}'}, \\ [\varphi^{(1,1)}(p)]_{\tilde{\mathcal{R}}} &= [\varphi^{(1,1)}(p)]_{\mathcal{R}'} \cup [\varphi^{(0,2)}(p)]_{\mathcal{R}'}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by glueing the $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}$ -orbits of $p, \varphi^{(0,1)}(p), \varphi^{(1,0)}(p)$ and $\varphi^{(1,1)}(p)$, we can recover the equivalence relation \mathcal{R}_φ . ■

By [HPS, Theorem 4.6], every minimal homeomorphism on the Cantor set is conjugate to a Bratteli–Vershik transformation on a simple properly ordered Bratteli diagram. Hence we can summarize the results obtained in this section as follows.

Theorem 2.10 *Let (X_1, φ_1) and (X_2, φ_2) be two Cantor minimal \mathbb{Z} -systems and let $p_1 \in X_1$ and $p_2 \in X_2$. Take clopen subsets $U_1 \subset X_1$ and $U_2 \subset X_2$ so that p_i and $\varphi_i(p_i)$ do not belong to U_i for each $i = 1, 2$. Put $B = (\{p_1\} \times U_2) \cup (U_1 \times \{p_2\})$ and $B^* = (\{\varphi_1(p_1)\} \times U_2) \cup (U_1 \times \{\varphi_2(p_2)\})$. Define $\beta: B \rightarrow B^*$ by $\beta(p_1, x_2) = (\varphi_1(p_1), x_2)$ and $\beta(x_1, p_2) = (x_1, \varphi_2(p_2))$. Let φ be the \mathbb{Z}^2 -action on $X = X_1 \times X_2$ induced by $\varphi_1 \times \text{id}$ and $\text{id} \times \varphi_2$. Put $p = (p_1, p_2)$.*

Then we can find a subequivalence relation $\mathcal{R}' \subset \mathcal{R}_\varphi$ such that the following are satisfied.

- (i) \mathcal{R}' is a minimal AF equivalence relation, where the topology is given by \mathcal{R}_φ .
- (ii) Both B and B^* are closed \mathcal{R}' -étale thin subsets.
- (iii) $\mathcal{R}' \cap (B \times B^*)$ is empty.
- (iv) $\beta: B \rightarrow B^*$ induces an isomorphism between $\mathcal{R}' \cap (B \times B)$ and $\mathcal{R}' \cap (B^* \times B^*)$.
- (v) The equivalence relation \mathcal{R}_φ is generated by \mathcal{R}' , the graph of β and

$$\{(p, \varphi^{(0,1)}(p)), (\varphi^{(0,1)}(p), \varphi^{(1,1)}(p)), (\varphi^{(1,1)}(p), \varphi^{(1,0)}(p))\}.$$

3 The Main Result

Let (X, φ) and (Y, ψ) be two Cantor minimal \mathbb{Z}^2 -systems and let $\pi: (Y, \psi) \rightarrow (X, \varphi)$ be a factor map.

Lemma 3.1 *Suppose that \mathcal{R} is an open subequivalence relation of \mathcal{R}_φ . For*

$$\mathcal{S} = \{(y, y') \in \mathcal{R}_\psi : (\pi(y), \pi(y')) \in \mathcal{R}\},$$

we have the following.

- (i) *If \mathcal{R} is compact and open, then \mathcal{S} is also compact and open.*
- (ii) *If \mathcal{R} is AF, then \mathcal{S} is also AF.*

Proof (ii) follows immediately from (i). Suppose that \mathcal{R} is compact and open. Since $\pi \times \pi: \mathcal{R}_\psi \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_\varphi$ is proper and continuous, we can see that $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{R}_\psi \cap (\pi \times \pi)^{-1}(\mathcal{R})$ is compact and open. ■

Lemma 3.2 *Suppose that \mathcal{R} is an open subequivalence relation of \mathcal{R}_φ . Let $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{R}_\psi \cap (\pi \times \pi)^{-1}(\mathcal{R})$. If $B \subset X$ is a closed \mathcal{R} -étale thin subset, then $\pi^{-1}(B)$ is a closed \mathcal{S} -étale thin subset.*

Proof Let μ be an \mathcal{S} -invariant probability measure. Then we have

$$\mu(\pi^{-1}(B)) = \pi_*(\mu)(B) = 0,$$

because $\pi_*(\mu)$ is a \mathcal{R} -invariant probability measure.

Take $(y, y') \in \mathcal{S}$. By the étaleness of B , we can find a clopen neighborhood V of $(\pi(y), \pi(y'))$ in \mathcal{R} such that, for $(x, x') \in V$, we have $x \in B$ if and only if $x' \in B$. It is clear that $U = \mathcal{R}_\psi \cap (\pi \times \pi)^{-1}(V)$ is a clopen neighborhood of (y, y') in \mathcal{S} . Suppose $(z, z') \in U$. Because of $(\pi(z), \pi(z')) \in V$, we have

$$z \in \pi^{-1}(B) \Leftrightarrow \pi(z) \in B \Leftrightarrow \pi(z') \in B \Leftrightarrow z' \in \pi^{-1}(B).$$

It follows that $\pi^{-1}(B)$ is \mathcal{S} -étale. ■

Now we are ready to prove the main theorem.

Theorem 3.3 *Let $\pi: (Y, \psi) \rightarrow (X, \varphi)$ be a factor map between Cantor minimal \mathbb{Z}^2 -systems. If (X, φ) is conjugate to a product of two Cantor minimal \mathbb{Z} -systems, then \mathcal{R}_ψ is affable.*

Proof We may assume that (X, φ) is equal to the product of two Cantor minimal \mathbb{Z} -systems (X_1, φ_1) and (X_2, φ_2) , that is, $X = X_1 \times X_2$ and $\varphi^{(n,m)}(x_1, x_2) = (\varphi_1^n(x_1), \varphi_2^m(x_2))$ for all $(n, m) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$. Let $p = (p_1, p_2)$, $U_1, U_2, B, B^*, \beta: B \rightarrow B^*$ and \mathcal{R}' be as in Theorem 2.10.

Put $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{R}_\psi \cap (\pi \times \pi)^{-1}(\mathcal{R}')$. Thanks to Theorem 2.10(i) and Lemma 3.1, the equivalence relation \mathcal{S} is AF, where the topology is given by \mathcal{R}_ψ . In order to show that \mathcal{S} is minimal, let us choose $x_i \in X_i \setminus \{p_i\}$ and put $x_0 = (x_1, x_2) \in X$. Take $y \in Y$ arbitrarily. The closure of $[\pi(y)]_{\mathcal{R}'}$ is X , because \mathcal{R}' is minimal. It follows that the closure of $[y]_{\mathcal{S}}$ contains a preimage of x_0 , namely $y_0 \in Y$. On account of $[y_0]_{\mathcal{R}_\psi} = [y_0]_{\mathcal{S}}$, we can see that $[y_0]_{\mathcal{S}}$ is dense in Y . Therefore $[y]_{\mathcal{S}}$ is dense in Y .

Put $C = \pi^{-1}(B)$ and $C^* = \pi^{-1}(B^*)$. By means of Theorem 2.10(ii) and Lemma 3.2, we have that both C and C^* are closed \mathcal{S} -étale thin subsets. Moreover, it is easily seen that $\mathcal{S} \cap (C \times C^*)$ is empty.

We define a homeomorphism $\gamma: C \rightarrow C^*$ as follows. Take $y \in C$. If $\pi(y) = (p_1, x_2)$ for some $x_2 \in U_2$, then we set $\gamma(y) = \psi^{(1,0)}(y)$. If $\pi(y) = (x_1, p_2)$ for some $x_1 \in U_1$, then we set $\gamma(y) = \psi^{(0,1)}(y)$. It is routine to check that γ is a well-defined homeomorphism from C to C^* and γ induces an isomorphism between $\mathcal{S} \cap (C \times C)$ and $\mathcal{S} \cap (C^* \times C^*)$.

Let $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}$ be the equivalence relation generated by \mathcal{S} and the graph of γ . We can apply the absorption theorem [GPS2, Theorem 4.18] to \mathcal{S} and $\gamma: C \rightarrow C^*$ and get that $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}$ is affable.

The equivalence relation $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}$ is a little smaller than \mathcal{R}_ψ . We resolve this problem by using the absorption theorem three more times. Let

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= \pi^{-1}(p), & D_2 &= \pi^{-1}(\varphi^{(0,1)}(p)), \\ D_3 &= \pi^{-1}(\varphi^{(1,1)}(p)), & D_4 &= \pi^{-1}(\varphi^{(1,0)}(p)). \end{aligned}$$

At first, we apply the absorption theorem to $\psi^{(0,1)}: D_1 \rightarrow D_2$. Notice that

$$\tilde{\mathcal{S}} \cap (D_i \times D_i) = \{(y, y) : y \in D_i\}$$

for each $i = 1, 2$ and that $\tilde{\mathcal{S}} \cap (D_1 \times D_2)$ is empty. Therefore the hypothesis of the absorption theorem is trivially satisfied. It follows that the equivalence relation generated by $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}$ and $\{(y, \psi^{(0,1)}(y)) : y \in D_1\}$ is affable. Theorem 2.10(v) and two more applications of the absorption theorem imply that \mathcal{R}_ψ is affable. ■

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